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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Select Poetry.

[From the Home Press.]

CRAPE ON THE DOOR.

BY JOHN A. WILLIS.

There is snow on the hillside,
And a glittering chain
Of frost hangeth over
The trees down the lane;
And, with closed icy portal
The brooklet is still,
While the gusts of December
Blow dreary and chill;
But here the bright firelight
Falls warm on the floor—
Still my heart is acold—
There is crape on the door!

A silence unbroken
Each chamber doth fill—
The dead with the living—
How still, oh! how still!
The dead with the living—
A sorrowful scene—
But worse when the snowflake
And turf be atween!
Yet the snow it shall melt
When the winter is o'er;
But, alas for the summer—
There is crape on the door!

When the fields were all bright
With the ripening grain,
In the soft dust of summer,
Thick-strewn o'er the lane,
'Mong the eight little foot-prints,
How soon we could tell
Where that of our weeny
Weak trembler fell!
And six little footprints
May meet us once more;
But two are departed—
There is crape on the door!

There's a sound, as of weeping,
While the death-angel's wing
Hath dropped its dark shadow
O'er each living thing!
And three little faces,
With sorrow I see,
Look up to my face,
From their place by my knee.
Only three little faces—
Alas, there were four—
Are now in their places,
With crape on the door!

There is crape on the door;
Yet a snowy white band
Hath been twined 'mid its folds,
By some angelic hand—
For they paused on the threshold,
Ere they bore off our boy,
To leave with our morning
A token of joy;
And the angel, whose footsteps
Had passed o'er our floor,
Left a part of his robe
With the crape on the door.

A Select Story.

THE HEAVY CROSS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Robert Hope and Samuel Hullins had lived next door to one another for more than twelve years, and it is probable that they would have continued to live in harmony, if Samuel, who had served under Admiral Nelson, had not gained at Trafalgar a small pension, which he paid for by the loss of one of his legs.—Now partly that leg, and still more that pension, were objects of jealousy for Robert; he blamed fate for having left his two legs, and he complained bitterly to God because he could not, as he said, sell his legs at the same price as Hullins. Every time that he went to pay his rent, he repeated grumblingly that his neighbor was a very happy man; that he was able to pay a rent, the king gave him him such a good pension.

At first, Robert contented himself with talking of his grievances to himself; but little by little his discontent was expressed more loudly, and soon it became his habitual and favorite topic of conversation. One week when he was behind-hand with his rent, and as he was going toward the house of Mr. Taylor to make his excuse, he met his neighbor Hullins, who was going as regular as a clock to pay his rent. The very sight of Samuel had on Robert the effect of sickness; so when he bowed his head in reply to the salutation of Hullins, his face singularly resembled that of a bull showing his horns to a dog. On reaching the house of the landlord, Hope was severely reprimanded, and the example of his neighbor held up to him, as always paying regularly and to the last penny.

"Yes, yes," muttered Robert, "there are some who are born with their mouth full of money; Hullins is very happy, but I am not astonished that a person can pay regularly when he has such a pension as his."

"Hullins has a pension, that is true," replied Mr. Taylor, "but his infirmity is a heavy cross, and if you were afflicted with it, you would complain much more."

"Not at all," replied Hope; "if I would have been happy enough to lose a leg as he has, it would have been a famously productive day for me. I would sell all my limbs at the same price that Samuel has. Do you call his wooden leg a heavy cross? for my part I think his pension ought to make it light. The heaviest cross that I know of, is to be obliged to work unceasingly to pay your rent."

Mr. Taylor was a good-natured man, and a keen-observer. He had for a long time remarked Robert's envious disposition, and he resolved to convince him that with a discontented spirit the lightest cross would soon become heavy.

"I see," said he to Hope, "that you are disposed to do nothing; very well. I can free you from this necessity of working which you think so grievous. You think the cross of your neighbor Samuel easy to bear, do you? If you will accept of one much lighter, I will engage to hold you quit of your rent."

"But what kind of a cross will you put on my shoulder?" asked Robert, uneasily, for he feared that the proposition would not be accepted.

"Such as this," said Mr. Taylor, taking a bit of chalk and tracing a white cross on Robert's coat; "as long as you wear this I will not ask you for your rent."

Hope thought at first that his landlord was joking; but on being assured that he was speaking seriously—

"By St. George!" cried he, "you may be sure that you have seen the last of my money, for I will carry such a cross all my life?"

Robert soon left, congratulating himself on his good luck, and all along the road he laughed at the folly of Mr. Taylor in giving up his rent so easily. He had never felt happier in all his life than when he reached home; he found fault with nothing; even his dog came and sat down at his feet without being punished for his familiarity. As he sat down on entering the house, his wife did not at first see the white cross on his shoulder; but passing behind her husband to wind up the clock, she cried all at once, in a sharp voice:

"Ah! good heavens, Robert, where have you been? You have a cross a foot long on your back. You must have come from the tavern, and I suppose some drunken friend has played you this trick to make you look like a booby—as if you needed a mark for that! Get up, and keep quiet till I brush off that cross!"

"Get off!" cried Hope, turning away quickly, "my clothes have no need of you; go and knit your stockings, and let me alone."

"That I will not!" said Mistress Hope in still sharper tones. "I do not wish my husband to become the laughing stock of the village, and if I tear your coat in pieces, you shall not wear that ridiculous cross!"

So saying the whole household endeavored to brush Robert's shoulder; and he, knowing that resistance was useless, fled, swearing and shutting the door violently.

"What a fury!" murmured he; "if she had been more gentle, I would have told her of my good luck; but she is not worthy of knowing it."

"O, Robert!" cried the old man Fox, the moment Hope turned the corner of his house; "what is that white cross you carry on your back?"

"Mind your own business," replied Hope insolently.

"Mr. Hope," said little Patty Stevens, the daughter of the grocer, "stop a moment if you please, till I rub off the cross some one has made on your shoulder."

"Go and sell your herrings, idle girl," replied Robert, "and don't trouble yourself about the passers-by."

The little girl, confused, hastened into her mother's shop. Just then Hope reached the house of the butcher, who was chatting with his neighbor, the blacksmith.

"You are just the man we want," said they stopping Robert, and immediately began to talk of business; but hardly had they begun, when an old woman, Peggy Turton, came up, dressed in her plaid and blue apron.

"Heavens—Mr. Hope!" cried she, gathering up her apron with her hands, "what a horrible thing on your back!"

Robert turned around to tell her lo let it alone; but the blacksmith perceived the mark.

"By heavens, look!' said he, laughing, "he can serve as the sign for the inn of the White Cross!"

"I suppose," added the butcher, "that his wife put this sign on his shoulder for fear of losing him."

Hope felt there was but one way to escape their jokes, so he hastily left the place, but not without calling them foolish idlers. The cross began to weigh on his shoulders more than he had at first supposed possible.

The unhappy Robert seemed destined this day to unpleasant meetings, for scarcely had he taken a few steps when he found himself in the midst of the school children. The school was over, and the scholars burst into the road, disposed to make the most of any occasion for frolic which might present itself.—Hope was seized with a terrible restlessness; he seemed already to hear the hue and cry after him. Before long his fears were realized; when a loud cry was heard, and at last fifty scholars began to run after him, and throwing their bonnets and caps in the air.

"Look, look!" said one, "he looks like a sheep marked for the butcher!"

And the shouts of laughter began again, louder than ever. Hope now became pale with anger; he turned round like a surly house dog worried by children, and perhaps would have taken cruel revenge on his persecutors, if Mr. Johnson, the school-master, had not just then shown himself at the door of his house.

Robert went towards him and began to complain that his school was composed of vagabonds and insolent children. Mr. Johnson replied gently, that he would not for all the world encourage impertinence in his scholars, but that the white cross which he had on his back would make people wiser than children laugh.

"What business is that to you?" replied Robert, haughtily, "is not my back my own property?"

The school-master bowed, and Hope continued on his way. But the cross bore more heavily on his shoulders. He began to think it would not be so easy to avoid paying Mr. Taylor his rent, after all. If so many jokes followed him already, what would it be when they knew the reason of this foolish ornament? Reflecting thus, Robert came near the tavern; he was going to pass on, when he perceived Mr. Taylor himself a few steps in advance, and on the other side, his neighbor Hullins, dragging along his wooden leg, and chatting with Harry Stokes, the carpenter.

Harry Stokes was the wit of the village, and on no account did Hope wish to be joked by him before Hullins. So he took refuge in the tavern. But that was not long tenable. The drinkers were not slow to perceive the cross, and joke Hope about it; a quarrel broke out, and the inn keeper, fearing something serious would happen, had Robert put out of his house by his man.

Robert had left his own house, intending to go and look after some work which had been offered him in a neighboring village, but his temper had been so ruffled by the old man Fox, Patty Stevens, the blacksmith, the butcher, Peggy Turton, and the scholars, that he decided to return home, thinking that after all he should be more quiet there. So he started for home.

Sometimes he would walk quickly, so as not to be overtaken; then he would take a step a minute, in order not to pass some one he would see in advance; sometimes in the road, sometimes in the fields, he would glide behind bushes and jump over walls, and fly from the sight of men with as much care as a robber who had stolen a chicken from a farmyard—all this time the white cross was insupportably heavy. At last he reached home, and hoping now to find a little quiet. But as soon as his wife saw him she cried out:

"Are you not ashamed to come back as you went out? Already five or six of our neighbors have asked me if you had not lost your senses. Quick now, let me pass my apron over that cross."

So saying, Mistress Hope tried to get hold of her husband's arm; but he rudely pushed her back. Mistress Hope, who was not overburdened with patience, replied with a blow, and the result was a regular fight between the two, to the great scandal of the neighbors, who ran to separate them.

It is not necessary to say that everybody decided against Robert, who at first braved the general disapprobation, and even found consolation in his fury; but the more impetuously a fire burns, the sooner it consumes that which nourishes it; even as passionate men soon exhaust their energy by the violence of their feelings. Robert on becoming calmer had not the courage to continue this painful contest; he felt that there was no hope of quiet for him, either out of doors or in his own house, as long as he wore that cross on his coat, and he decided to efface it that evening himself, of his own accord. The following Monday he went at an early hour to the house of his landlord with the rent for the week in his hand.

"Ah, ah, Robert!" said Mr. Taylor, as soon as he saw him, "I thought you would repent of your bargain before long. This is a good lesson for envious and impatient characters, who are constantly complaining of God and life. Call to mind all that has happened, Mr. Hope, and remember that He who has created us, proportioned the burden to the back of each one of us. Do not complain of being less happy than others, for you do not know what you neighbor suffers. All crosses are heavy; that which makes them light is patience, courage and faith."

General Jackson's Noble Wife.

Many of our public men have been blessed with wives and mothers who were the ornaments of their sex, and by their quiet and ennobling influence contributed largely to the subsequent greatness of their children and husbands. Mr. Parton tells the following story of Gen. Jackson's wife.

When Gen. Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency in 1828, not only did the party opposed to him abuse him for his public acts, which, if unconstitutional or violent, were a legitimate subject of reprobation, but they defamed the character of his wife. On one occasion a newspaper published in Nashville was laid upon the General's table. He glanced over it and his eyes fell on an article in which the character of Mrs. Jackson was violently assailed. So soon as he had read it he sent for his trusty old servant.

"Saddle my horse," said he to him in a whisper, "and put my holsters on him."—Mrs. Jackson watched him, and though she heard not a word, she thought she saw mischief in his eyes. The General went out, after a few moments, when she took up the paper, and understood everything. She had not been there more than a few seconds before the General rode up with the countenance of a madman. She placed herself before his horse and cried out—

"O, General, don't go to Nashville! Let that poor editor live. Let that poor editor live."

"Let me alone!" he replied; "how came you to know what I am going for?"

She answered, "I saw it all in his paper after you went out; put up your horse and go back."

He replied, furiously, "But I *will* go—get out of my way!"

Instead of doing this she grasped his bridle with both hands.

He cried to her, "I say let go my horse; I'll have his heart's blood—the villain that reviles my wife shall not live."

She grasped the reins but the tighter, and began to expostulate with him, saying that she was the one who ought to be angry, but that she forgave her persecutors from the bottom of her heart, and prayed for them—that he should forgive, if he hoped to be forgiven. At last, by her reasoning, her entreaties, and her tears, she so worked upon her husband that he seemed mollified to a certain extent. She wound up by saying:

"No, General, you *shall* not take the life of even my reviler—you *dare* not do it, for it is written, 'Vengeance is *mine*, I will repay, saith the Lord!'"

The iron-neved hero gave way before the earnest pleading of his beloved wife, and replied;

"I yield to you; but had it not been for you, and the words of the Almighty, the wretch should not have lived an hour."

☞ Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited or imposed upon, or others angry about you.

Hold on to the truth, for it will serve well, and do you good throughout eternity.

Hold on to virtue—it is above all price for you in all times and places.

Hold on to your character, for it is and ever will be, your best wealth.

Hold on to your tongue when you are ready to swear, lie, speak harsh or use any improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any improper act.

☞ No man is obliged to think beyond his lights, and we never leave good sense behind till we wish to get beyond it.

A Young Man's Character.

No young man who has a just sense of his own value, will sport with his own character. A watchful regard of his character in early youth will be of inconceivable value to him in all the remaining years of his life. When tempted to deviate from strict propriety of deportment, he should ask himself: Can I afford this? Can I endure hereafter to look back upon this?

It is of amazing worth to a young man to have a pure mind! for this is the foundation of a pure character. The mind, in order to be kept pure, must be employed in topics of thought which are themselves lovely, chastened, and elevating. Thus the mind hath in its power the selection of themes of meditation. If youth only knew how durable and how dismal is the injury produced by the indulgence of degraded thoughts; if they only realized how frightful are the moral depravities which a cherished habit of loose imagination produce on the soul—they would shun them as the bite of a serpent. The power of books to excite the imagination is a fearful enemy of moral death when employed in the service of vice.

The cultivation of an amiable, elevated, and glowing heart, alive to all the beauties of nature, and all the sublimities of truth, invigorates the intellect, gives to the independence of baser passions, and to the affection that power of adhesion to whatever is pure, and good, and grand, which is adapted to lead out the whole nature of man into those scenes of action and impressions by which its high destination may be most effectually reached. The opportunities of exciting these faculties in benevolent and self-denying efforts for the welfare of our fellow-men, are so many and great that it really is worth while to live. The heart which is truly evangelically benevolent, may luxurate in an age like this. The promises of God are in inexpressibly rich, the main tendencies of things so manifestly in accordance with them, the extent of moral influence is so great, and the effect of its employment so visible, that whoever aspires after benevolent action and reaches forth to the things that remain for us, to the true dignity of his nature, can find scope for his intellect, and all-inspiring themes for his heart.

Yankee Courage.

More than half a century since, a New England farmer boy entered Harvard College as a student. The class to which he belonged were assembled in the room of one of their number for one of the convivial meetings which were common in those days.

A man dressed in a teamster's frock drove a load of the produce of his farm to Cambridge. After transacting his business, he entered the College yard and inquired of a lad he met there for J—— T——. The little-souled fellow, thinking to mortify the young man, took him to his room occupied by the class, and opening the door, said—

"T——, here is a gentleman who wishes to see you."

T——, without exhibiting the slightest mortification, sprang to the door, and welcomed his father very affectionately; then turning to his class-mates, said—

"Gentlemen, give me leave to introduce my father to you, he is a poor and hard-working man, but as honest and worthy a man as lives."

Pride and aristocracy were abashed, and all the nobler feelings of our nature aroused in the young men. They came forward, shook hands with the old man, invited him to enter their room and take a glass of wine with them, which was the compliment usually offered to visitors at that time.

He of whom this anecdote is related, after filling an honorable office in the Courts of Essex County for many years, has ceased to act his part among us; but the memory of his virtues will be cherished by all who had the happiness of knowing him; and it is to be hoped that his example may stengthen many to be true to their highest and best impulses.

INFANTICIDE IN CHINA.—Much has been said of infanticide in China, but it appears to be exaggerated. Children are generally worth something; parents might sell them, or, at any rate, could take them to the foundling hospital, of which there is generally one in every city; but during the famine alluded to, there were doubtless many mothers who were unable to supply the natural nourishment to their offspring, and the infants died, or perhaps were put an end to. It struck me at the time that many infants must be destroyed, and I went to the small tower, not far from Shanghai, into which bodies of children are cast. The tower covers the well, and stands about twenty feet high; at the upper part are two small arched windows, through which the children are thrown. On climbing up to look down through the windows, I was horrified to find, that not only was the well full, but the tower piled to the top with bodies.

The keen frosty weather prevented putrefaction giving earlier notice of the dead pile there accumulated. The infants were wrapped in mats or old clothes; but there was nothing to lead to the belief that they were thrown there alive, or that they had been killed; and without better evidence than exists, the Chinese at Shanghai should have the benefit of the doubt, and we may believe that most of children died a natural death, and were deposited in this recognized receptacle for their their corpses, to save the expenses of the regular burial. At the foot of the tower remains of small fires were visible, showing that offerings had been made to "Joss" through the most glaring of cheats, paper *sycc*. The strongest evidence against the tower is its proximity to a Buddhist nunnery; these are often most disreputable places. There was one at Foochow, in which the nuns behaved so grossly that they were put to death, and the funds of the nunnery were confiscated to the Government.—*Twelve Years in China.*

☞ The soul of liberty is the love of law, says the German philosopher Klopstock.

☞ How should a husband speak to a scolding wife? "My dear I love thee *still*."

Miscellaneous News.

Counterfeit Coins.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The whole country is flooded with counterfeits of gold and silver coin, and, unless something is done to arrest the growing evil, the rogues will soon have it all their own way. Formerly, a pair of scales and a bottle of nitric acid were all that was necessary to enable any receiver of money to detect the bogus coin while an expert would separate the genuine from the counterfeit by the very touch and ring of the piece. Science and skill have changed all that; and now the experts are themselves at fault. while the common people are altogether at the mercy of the manufacturers of bogus coin. Up to a recent period, the most dangerous fraud in circulation was made from a genuine die, fitted to strike quarter-eagles, which was stolen from the mint at New Orleans. It bore the date of 1854, if we remember rightly; and the pieces were made of composition metal, handsomely plated, and coined in this stolen die. That was followed by the practice of splitting the gold dollar, taking out about sixty cents of its value, and soldering the shell together again. Then came the sawing into the edge of a piece, generally a half or quarter eagle, cutting two-thirds of the way through, and afterwards filling up the coin, remilling and gilding the edge. The latest and most skillful of these frauds is perpetrated, as far as detected, chiefly with the eagle. The piece is split into three parts, or at least the two outside shells containing the impression are separated from the centre. The latter is forfeited to the operator, and its place supplied by a fitting of platina to which the outsides are fastened, the edges being remilled and handsomely plated. This is so well done, that very few experts, outside of the two accomplished testors of coin employed at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, can detect the cheat. The ten-dollar piece under this management loses about $5.50 of its gold, and remains equally good for circulation. The fact that this is done at all, and the operation continued, is proof that it is carried on upon a large scale for the exquisitely fine machinery, and the skill and science necessary to success, could not be profitably employed except in the conduct of an extensive business. The pieces are full weight, and except through the wonderful instinct of here and there a rare expert, they cannot be detected, as they answer all tests that do not involve the breaking or cutting of the coin. There must be, at this moment, a large number of them on deposit in our banks, and in almost every full bag of coin one or more of these, or other similar frauds, may be discovered, while the number of bad pieces offered at the Sub-Treasury has sometimes amounted to fifty or sixty dollars in a single package of five thousand. The counterfeit and fraudulent silver coins are also increasing. The greasy lead or soft composition quarter-dollars any one may detect; and a portion of the bad half-dollars are of the same stamp. But more recently a composition-piece has been uttered, which rings well, does not feel smooth to the touch, and can only be detected by careful testing. Its exact ingredients are unknown, but the weight is evidently made up by a per centage of platina. The increased abundance of the last named metal has added very much to the facility with which these operations are conducted. Formerly, if a piece offered as gold was of full weight, with no increase of size, the fair inference was that it must be genuine.—Platina first came into use about the middle of the last century, being found in considrable quantities in South America, and since it has also been discovered in Russia and other parts of the world. In color it nearly resembles zinc, but it is heavier than gold, its specfic gravity being 21.5 while gold is only 19.3. To facilitate the understanding of this subject, we may remark that in addition to these two metals, the others usually employed in these coinage operations are—mercury which weighs 13.5, lead 11.3, silver 10.5, copper 9, and zinc about 7, ; that is, the bulk of the metal displaces that number of times of its own weight of water. It is easy to see that as platina is worth much less than gold, while its specific gravity is greater, it is certain to be employed in all successful frauds, where the weight is essential. In counterfeits of silver, it is sometimes added in small quantities to give both weight and consistency.

Since these new frauds are so difficult of detection when once the coin is in circulation, it follows that the only successful method of dealing with these manufacturers is to discover the establishment whence they are first issued, and to take possession of the implements employed in their production. This is all the easier from the necessities of the case, as such elaborate work cannot be done in a corner. To make it worth while for experienced detectives to move in the matter, they must have a greater stimulus to exertion than the mere hope of becoming public benefactors. Formerly the several district attorneys at the principal commercial centres were authorized to offer rewards for the detection of counterfeiters, but the practice has fallen into disuse. It is the work of weeks to follow the most skillful utterers of bogus coin back to the establishment where the artist has his home, as not unfrequently the coins pass through several hands before they make their first public appearance, and the secret of the workshop is carefully guarded. Make it an object however, and the detective will do it, and the reward should be sufficient to keep a number of these shadows always on the look-out. Within a few days the banks have become a little startled by finding a sprinkling of these pieces inside their vaults, and public attention is likely to be aroused to a serious effort to abate the nuisance. We cannot doubt the hearty co-operation of the Government in a matter of such importance.

AN EXTENSIVE ITEM.—The mere cost of land on which British railways are constructed, has averaged $43,000 per mile, as much as the average cost of making a railway in the United States.

☞ One-line news items are scarce.

BREAK-DOWN OF A REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—An "Abe Lincoln" meeting was arranged for the evening of the 22d, at Lucas Market, St. Louis, and some of the people met, and contrary to the usual style of announcing such meetings, viz: that the "enthusiasm was indescribable"—we are bound to state that it could be easily described. The expected crowd was tardy; and it was 9 o'clock before a chairman was obtained. No other officer was appointed. During the delay in organizing some fun was in progress. "Time" was frequently called by the men of muscle, and the following calls filled the air: "Start your canal boat"—"Drive on your cart"—"Cut loose your flat boat"—"Hurrah for Bates"—"Three cheers for the Irrepressible Conflict"—"If you can't get up a free soil meeting, let's organize some other sort"—"Hurrah for Abraham and the Israelites"—"Fetch on your fence rails." At length, about 9 o'clock, Wm. C. Jones called the meeting to order, and Francis H. Manter was announced as Chairman. He was not assisted by the usual array of Secretaries and Vice Presidents. The only speaker was Francis P. Blair, Jr. He was frequently interrupted by cheers for Chase, Bates, Father Abraham, and even for Blair himself. The name of Douglas was frequently called. Mr. Blair managed to say a few words about the bearing of the slaveholders of his own State, but got no further, and upon the conclusion of his remarks the platform broke down, and the oratory, but not the fun, came to an end.

A "PINCHIN" TIME GETTING INTO A SHOW.—One of the Wisconsin lobby at the Chicago Convention, anxious to see the show from the gallery of the Wigwam, tried to pass the doorkeeper, when he was told that no gentleman could enter unless accompanied by a lady. Not to be bluffed, he waited the entrance of an apple woman and undertook to pass himself in under her protection. The doorkeeper told him that dodge had been "played out" at an early stage of the game. Back went our persevering friend and waited unil the impracticable doorkeeper had had time to forget him, and then, closely following a remarkably well dressed female, he tightly grasped her shawl, and for the third time presented himself for admission.—"Hold on, sir! you can't go in," said the doorkeeper. "Well, then, let my wife come out; I am not going to trust her in there among all those ruffians!" indignantly exclaimed our friend. "Is that your wife?" asked the guardian of the Wigwam. "Well it is," said the "gentleman from Wisconsin." The doorkeeper turned the well-dressed female around, and exhibited to the horrified gaze of our friend the repulsive lineaments of a greasy nigger wench. "Suthin' drapped," and when our friend revived he took the first train for Madison.—*Madison Argus and Democrat.*

SHOCKING DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—A correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* gives the particulars of a fatal accident which occurred on Saturday afternoon, the 26th of May, at the satinet factory of F. M. Bardwell & Co., in South Belchertown:

"Henrietta Fuller, a young woman employed as a weaver in the factory, aged about eighteen years, went to a water cask to obtain some water for washing. The cask was very near an upright shaft and coupling box, which was revolving at the rate of over one hundred revolutions per minute, and with which the dress of the unfortunate girl became entangled. With every revolution her head struck upon the strong iron frame-work which supported the regulator, crushing her forehead, and forcing her eyes from their sockets, while her body and limbs were shockingly mangled and broken. The cask and the ceiling were covered with marks of the catastrophe, and the body was so firmly bound to the shaft that her steel skirts were cut with chisels before she could be liberated."

A SOUTHERN VOICE.—The North Carolina *Standard*, the central organ of the Democracy of that State, says: "For our part, we have no hesitation in saying that we will not go with South Carolina or William L. Yancey and his followers in their attempt to dissolve the Union. The star-spangled banner is not yet odious in our sight, nor do we by any means despair of the republic. We still have confidence in the National Democratic party. We look to Baltimore for confirmation of that confidence, and for a ticket which will triumph in November next. Meanwhile *we are for the Constitution and the Union*, and against all who would trample on the one or dissolve the other. As for Mr. Yancey, we leave him to the tender mercies of the Alabama Democracy. *They* will dispose of him."

☞ A fearful outrage was committed at St Athanase, near St. John's, Canada, sometime towards the end of the last month, which was not, however, discovered till about ten days after, when it caused the wildest excitement among the population of the district.—Adelaide Bizaillon, with her daughter Marie, aged 13 years, living at a place called Le Soixante, went to St. Athanase, a distance of seven miles, to make some purchases, and, failing to return, a search was instituted for them. After a lapse of ten days their bodies were discovered in a field by some laborers. The heads of both were horribly mangled, the skulls being broken in. The instruments used for this purpose were sticks and a fence picket. Farther examination showed that the girl had been violated. Three men, of very bad character, are in custody on suspicion of having committed the crime.

SENATOR SEWARD CLOSES HIS PUBLIC CAREER JULY 4, 1861.—The Auburn *Advertiser* says a committee of leading citizens of that place called on Mr. Seward on Saturday morning last, and requested him to consent to deliver an oration on the Fourth of July.—Mr. Seward received the request very kindly, but said that he must decline the invitation for the present year. He added, however, that if living on the Fourth of July, 1861, he would then cheerfully consent to deliver an address to his fellow-townsmen, as forty years previous to that date he had commenced his public life, and that occasion would be its conclusion.

☞ The manufacture of lager beer in St. Louis the present year will reach 122,400 barrels; of common beer 85,500 barrels; of ale 4,400 barrels. The value of the manufactured articles was $1,523,400. Estimating the working capital of each brewery at an average of $15,000, we get the further sum of $600,000 invested in beer, making a total of $2,124,400.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—It is said that this Mormonleader is in Philadelphia, and staying at the house of a friend. He purposes remaining there for several weeks.

☞ The first new white wheat—from Georgia—was sold in New York on Monday at $1,75 a bushel.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

THE FATE OF THE SECEDERS.—The Democratic press of the South are pouring red-hot shot into the ranks of the Disunionists at a terrible rate. The *West Tennessee Democrat*, published at Bolivar, in that State, says: "the ignoble fate of the seceders from the Charleston Convention will furnish an instructive chapter in the future history of the country. That they will fail, most ingloriously fail, in getting their conduct sanctioned by the people of the South, is one of the certainties that can be seen sparkling in the future. Though we are not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet we think that we sufficiently understand the workings of political philosophy to predict, that in coming years the secession of the Charleston Convention will be looked upon as a scheme of treason, and that infamy and opprobrium will be the merited and just inheritance of those who dared to belie the sentiments of the people. The Richmond Convention will be known in after years, as the Hartford Convention is now known, only for the infamy and opprobrium that impartial history will confer upon it."

THE REASONS WHY.—"It is hard to say," says the Lynchburg (Virginia,) *Republican*, "which class of politicians assail Judge Douglas with the most persistent violence, the Black Republicans or the Southern oppositionists. All the shaft of both are daily levelled at the head of that statesman, and for the same obvious purpose. They both know that if he is nominated at Baltimore, he will sweep creation and the rest of mankind.—Not since the palmiest days of General Jackson has there been such an overwhelming uprising of the people as will be in favor of Douglas, if nominated. This the enemies of the Democratic party well know, and hence their extreme anxiety to get him out of the way."

THE DEMOCRACY IN MOTION.—We were present at an enormous Douglas meeting in Philadelphia on Monday night a week last. It was the most enthusiastic gathering we ever witnessed. A very large mass meeting of the Democracy was also held in Lancaster, the home of Buchanan, last week, at which resolutions were passed unanimously demanding the nomination of Douglas. Similar meetings have also been held in Schuylkill, Allegheny and other counties. Douglas must be nominated or the Democratic party will be lost sight of in the next campaign.

DOUGLAS AND HIS REMORSELESS PERSECUTORS.—A humorous friend remarked the other day, that if the "Little Giant" ever reached Heaven or the Presidency (a strange association of ideas,) it would be said of him: "Here is one who has come up through great tribulation and succeeded in reaching this lofty position as against the world, the flesh, and the devil."

Southern Conventions.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, June 6.—The National Democrats met in Convention last night, Judge Warner presiding. Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the Cincinnati platform, declaring property in slaves and favoring the Dred Scott decision.

A full delegation to the Baltimore Convention was nominated.

Delegates to represent the State at large—Judge Warner, Gov. Johnson, James Gardner, and A. H. Chappel.

Thirty counties were represented in the Convention, one hundred delegates being in attendance.

The Convention was harmonious, and adjourned.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE SECESSION CONDEMNED.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The Democratic State Convention at Donaldsonville has adjourned. The secession from the Charleston Convention was condemned, and it was resolved that the Louisiana delegates pledge themselves to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 6.—The National Democratic Convention has resolved to send a full delegation to the Baltimore Convention, and to nominate an Electoral Ticket. The Convention of the Seceders send delegates to Richmond and Baltimore.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Prof. McN. Walsh, in another column.

Douglas Must be Nominated.

For the first time in the history of the Democratic party, very forcibly says the Washington *States and Union*, has it been made manifest that its success is almost wholly dependent upon one individual. *The nomination of Judge* DOUGLAS *is an absolute necessity*; opposition to him is treason to the party and the Union. No man who has observed the political events of the last ten years can fail to see the truth of this declaration. It is the logical conclusion from premises established by known historical facts. The party was committed by solemn and repeated avowals, to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the affairs of the Territories—to the principle of popular sovereignty. These committals cover its action during the twelve years of the most exciting controversy with the free-soil element of the popular mind of the country. From 1848 to 1860, in every State, and almost every county of the States, the Democracy have announced to the people their irrevocable adherence to this great principle of Federal policy. Upon it they resisted the Wilmot proviso; upon it they repealed the Missouri restriction—an act which can be justified only by declaring that Congress is prohibited by the Constitution from the exercise of any such authority as that assumed by the legislation of 1820; upon it they conducted the canvas of 1848, when fifteen States voted for Gen. Cass, who inaugurated the doctrine; upon it they nominated and elected Gen. Pierce, four years later; upon it they placed Mr. Buchanan in office, in 1856.

In these signal and irrevocable committals, Judge Douglas has acted a foremost part.—To them he has adhered with the zeal of the apostles of old to the law covenant. His fidelity to the cause of popular rights, constitutional law, and of the great Democratic party, has arrayed against him Mr. Buchanan and a powerful combination of Southern extremists and Northern flunkeys, who, becoming dissatisfied with the doctrines of the party, have sought their repeal and the substitution of the principles upon which the Wilmot proviso was urged and the Missouri compromise defended. They have not been satisfied thus in declaring their adhesion to the schemes of the Republicans and Abolitionists, but have demanded the immolation of Judge Douglas as a guarantee of future security. This treacherous, tyrannical, and destructive programme as faithless to principles as it is unjust and brutal to individuals, has made Judge Douglas's nomination an absolute necessity. It is folly to argue now that the true men of the country can vindicate the integrity of the party except through the person whose overthrow it has been sought to repudiate its principles.

Judge Douglas has blood in the breech.—His destruction has been a necessity to the extremists; his nomination is equally a necessity to the great masses of the Democratic party, whose fidelity to the cause can now be maintained only by adherence to him. It is vain to disguise the issue. Every token of public sentiment, every impulse of the honest heart of the country, every consideration of patriotism, demand its enforcement. To surrender Judge Douglas, under the circumstances, is to surender the cause of truth and justice into the hands of men who have sought to pervert the one and prostitute the other.—We utterly repudiate the ethics that teach us that we owe allegiance to principles alone—in other words, that we can maintain principles connected with the public Administration, and be faithful to their champions and defenders. The sacrifice of Judge Douglas would be an act of such monstrous infidelity as to command the dispersion of the party.—It would be a reward to the traitors, trimmers, and traducerrs who have sought its overthrow on Mr. Slidell's maxim of rule or ruin.

But it is said to be the dictate of policy to set Judge Douglas aside and take up a new man. The policy commanding such a course is absolutely more despicable and hateful than that which would surrender the principles by which we have been governed. If either are to be abandoned, let it be the latter, and not the former. In times of treachery and trial—in the midst of revolution and war—let us, at least, rally and protect our faithful generals, at all events, spare us the spectacle of their execution by the hands of deserters and camp-followers.

It is understood to be the policy of Mr. Cobb, Mr. Slidell, and Mr. Buchanan, to hold their delegates to Baltimore in reserve to proceed to Richmond, in a certain contingency, and unite with the seceders, or to adopt the proceedings of the Richmond Convention, as the case may be. Now, we have just to say to the delegates who may go to Baltimore hampered with such conditions: If you are at all honest men, or claim communion with the Democratic party, you will be guilty of no such gross and dishonorable conduct.—You have a right to keep away from Baltimore; but you have no right to go there, enter into council with your brothers, and then sneak off to Richmond to enter into league with the enemies of your party.

☞ The Democratic National Convention will re-assemble at Baltimore on Monday next.

☞ Ex-R, received too late for this week. Do., the proceedings of the Military Convention at Lewistown.

☞ The only grate factory now in New England is in South Carver, carried on by Benj. Griffin., employing fifteen hands, and doing business amounting to about $15,000 a year.

Senator Bigler's Letter---The Charleston Convention.

[From the Washington States and Union.]

"The Administration organ contains a long lettter from Mr. Bigler, apologizing to his constiuents for having so grossly misrepresented them at Charleston. He does not pretend that he carried out at Charleston the principles of those who composed the convention of Pennsylvania, by which he was appointed a delegate. The Pennsylvania convention affirmed the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, as announced in the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Bigler and his associates repudiated the doctrine of his own State, and advocated a platform, which affirms the duty of Congress to protect and maintain slavery in the Territories, wherever the people do not want it.

"Mr. Bigler denies that he was in favor of bolting *with* Yancey & Co., but admits that he was in favor of seceding *after* Yancey & Co. had bolted, and *because* they had bolted, provided Virginia, Kentucky, and other States had also seceded. Mr. Bigler does not deny and cannot deny with truth, that he urged delegates from Kentucky, Missouri, and other States to secede, and pledged himself and his associates to withdraw from the convention if they would. The fact is notorious, that Mr. Bigler did urge the delegates from various States to secede, and only remaining in the convention, because he could not induce enough to go out with him to break up the convention. Mr. Bigler does not deny that it is the intention of those with whom he is acting, to secede from the Baltimore Convention, and destroy the organization of the Democratic party, in the event they fail in their schemes to defeat Mr. Douglas.—Mr. Bigler cannot fail to know that such is the scheme of the bolters and Yanceyites; nor will he deny that it is *his* intention to vote to receive the bolters back at Baltimore, with the understanding that they will bolt again, and with them if they cannot defeat the nomination of Mr. Douglas in any other way. It is notorious that Mr. Bigler and his confederates are daily and nightly planning such a scheme for the breaking up of the Baltimore Convention, in the contingency alluded to. With a full knowledge of this scheme, Mr. Bigler does not venture to deny his approval of it, nor can he be induced to pledge himself to *abide* the decision and support the nominee of the party at Baltimore. He proposes to go to Baltimore and abide the result, provided the majority will yield to the minority, but not otherwise.

"He is very free to say that he is not in favor of the nomination of Mr. Douglas, but he will not condescend to tell who he prefers. He argues, contrary to the fact as shown by the record on fifty-seven ballots, that a majority of the delegates at Charleston preferred other persons; but he does not pretend that either Hunter, Wise, Breckinridge, Guthrie, Lane, Dickinson, Davis, Toucey, Seymour, Johnson, or any other man, was the choice of a majority of the convention. The record shows that on more than fifty consecutive ballots Douglas received over fifty votes *more* than all them put together. Mr. Bigler assumes that all of the other candidates had formed a combination against Douglas, and hence that while a vote for either of them was a vote against Douglas, it ought not to be counted against either of the others. Assuming that all the other candidates in existence and in expectancy have formed themselves into a joint stock company for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. Douglas, with the understanding that whoever might be the nominee, each and all were to participate alike in the honors and share in the spoils.

"Mr. Bigler seems to think that Mr. Douglas should not be declared the choice of the party, because he only received fifty-one votes *more* than *all* the stockholders in the company.

"Mr. Bigler speaks of the seventeen States whose committee men voted for the slave-code platform, as the 'seventeen Democratic States,' and consequently being entitled to more consideration and respect than such Republican or Douglas States as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, which elected Mr. Buchanan President. He does not tell us when Maryland became a Democratic State, since she voted against Mr. Buchanan in 1856, and is now represented in Congress by an equal number of positive representatives. Nor does he explain how it happens that such 'certain Democratic States" as North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee are now represented in Congress by a majority of the opposition members. He fails to explain how it is that none of the Southern States could be carried for Mr. Douglas on the Cincinnati platform, when they are all claimed as certainly Democratic!

"If it be true that those States are all 'certain' for the Democratic party, it is difficult to understand the necessity of changing the platform in order to get votes; or does Mr. Bigler mean that those States are certainly Democratic, *provided* the party will abandon its principles and change its creed, but not otherwise? By the same process of reasoning it might be demonstrated that Massachusetts and Vermont may be relied upon as 'certain' Democratic States, *provided* the party would abandon the Cincinnati platform and adopt the Black Republican creed!—This may be sound Democratic doctrine, according to the Yancey school, but we have been taught to believe that those States *only* were *certainly Democratic* which could be relied upon to vote for the Democratic nominees on the time-honored principles and platforms of the party."

BETS OFFERED ON DOUGLAS.—There is an irrepressible conflict on a small scale waging between the two Democratic journals of Louisville, Ky. The Democrat is on the Douglas non-intervention side, and the Courier belongs to the Jeff. Davis school of Southern fire-eaters. The former proposes to the latter the following bets:

"$100 to $400 that Douglas will be the next President, pay or play, as he may not be a candidate. $200 that the secession candidate will not receive the electoral vote of a Northern State. $200 that Douglas, if a candidate, will receive the vote of four Northern States. $200 that Douglas will get more Southern electoral votes than the secession candidate. $100 that the secession candidate will not get enough votes to bring his name before the House of Represetatives. $100 that Douglas if a candidate, carries Ohio, do. New Jersey, do. Pennsylvania. do. California. $100 that he beats the secession candidate in every Northern State. $100 that he receives more votes in one Northern State than the secession candidate receives in all the North.

GREAT DROUGHT IN KANSAS.—Late advices represent that vegetation is perishing in Kansas and all the border Missouri and Iowa counties. No rain has fallen for weeks, while in this latitude we have been drenched for weeks past.

The Douglas Meeting at Pittsburg.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Judge Douglas was held at Pittsburg, on the 5th inst. Decided resolutions were anopted, and able speeches made by Jos. R. Hunter, Esq. President of the Douglas Club, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and Gen. Will A. Stokes, whose remarks are thus reported in the *Post*:

Gen. Will A. Stokes, of Westmoreland, was now called for, and the chairman introduced him to the meeting, which he addressed as follows:

When I last had the pleasure of addressing you, now nearly four years since, we are engaged in a most arduous contest—in the election of James Buchanan as President of the United States. Our contest was crowned with success—a disastrous success. The fruits are before us, fruits like the apples of the Dead Sea, pleasing to the eye, but ashes to the touch, and you are here to-night as the evidences. There is is something wrong—something to be rectified. What is it? Congress, as the Republicans claimed, had the right to interfere with the question of slavery in the Tertitories. The Democratic party denied it, and said the people of the Territories alone had the right to make the laws under which they live. The contest was successful on that doctrine, and you are here to-night to reaffirm it. You are where you then were.

Where is Mr. Buchanan? Is he with us or against us? It is not enough to say that he is the successful candidate of the Democratic party, or the President of the United States. We wish to know how he stands on the great issue upon which he was elected.—I say, where is he to-day? I am not to stoop to a contest with his slaves, his myrmidons, his Biglers; but I say, where is he? Is the Buchanan, seeking the nomination of 1856, denying the same doctrine in 1860? Does he to-day stand on that doctrine? or is he bound, hand and foot, by the South, who wish us to give further protection to slavery? Is he a slave? and are we, therefore, to be the slaves of his slaves?

But the particular object of this meeting is to declare its sentiments with regard to the conduct of the delegates who were sent to Charleston, and who there dared to misrepresent us on this question of people's rights.—Now, fellow-citizens, Pennsylvania's voice upon this question was universal and unanimous, and we sent delegates to Charleston.—But there were men there who wished to make special provision for the security of slave property. The time has arrived when questions as to the rights of the people are to be determined by the people themselves. Is there a man here who does not know that when an effort is made by the Federal Government at Washington to enforce its particular views as to territorial sovereignty, the people of the Territories are deprived of their sovereignty as men?

Upon this point the campaign of 1856 was successfully fought. These delegates were sent to Charleston to express the views of Pennsylvania on the subject. Did they do this? Were they wrong to declare that the people of the Territories were free to govern their own institutions in their own way? If they were, then they expressed our voice: if not, they nid not.

The gentleman then went on to comment further on the action of the delegates, regretting that they had not fulfilled the threat of leaving the Convention, which it was their bounden duty to do when they had ceased to give utterance to the sentiments of those who sent them there.

He expressed an opinion that if this were permitted to go by, the popular voice would henceforth be disregarded. If, said he, the time has arrived when you are prepared to give unlicensed and unlimited power to those who misrepresent you, then popular sovereignty is as much in the dust as it would be were the doctrines of our opponents to prevail.

Stephen A. Douglas is the incarnation of popular sovereignty for the world, not for us alone, and we should struggle to elevate him to the high position he so well deserves, and finally secure the ascendency of that great principle which has brought you here to-night, the right to make the laws under which you live. Let us never forget we are Democrats, and especially at this moment, when we have so excellent an opportunity of combining all our elements.

Here he gave a sarcastic sketch of the life and public services of Abe Lincoln, who was unknown, except as the defeated opponent of Douglas, which he hoped might ever be true of him.

Then, recurring to the action of our delegation at Charleston, he said: This is not the first time in the history of Pennsylvania that such an attempt has been made. Your fathers and grandfathers resisted them, and are you to put your necks under the yoke? I say no? Let us cultivate the spirit of our fathers; reflect that Pennsylvania is a great empire within herself, and remember that she will stand fast to the Constitution and the Union, at all hazards.

Give these ideas in plain Saxon, to those who have dared to misrepresent you at Charleston, and they will not have the effrontery to repeat the offence at Baltimore. But whatever may be the case, let us be true to ourselves, and have no other allegiance.—Let us adhere to the principles for which we have been battling, and the right of the people of the Territories to make their own local laws will be triumphantly vindicated in the election of the gallant Senator from Illinois to the highest office in the gift of this great, free people.

A Voice from Monroe, the "Banner County."

THE TENTH LEGION WIDE AWAKE.

At a Democratic meeting held in the courthouse in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., May 28th, 1860, Hon. Abraham Edinger presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That *we are unalterably and uncompromisingly opposed to, and hereby repudiate and renounce, the dangerous political heresy of Congressional intervention as regards the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States*, whether it be interpolated by the Republicans and Abolitionists of the North or the Secessionists of the South.

Resolved, That the great principle enunciated in the Compromise measures of 1850, affirmed by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1852, recognized in the Kansas and Nebraska acts of 1854, incorporated in the Cincinnati platform in 1856, and recently reenacted at the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, historically illustrates the position of the national Democracy upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, viz: that the people thereof shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we regret the secession of a portion of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention thereby rendering an adjournment necessary, but our regrets are somewhat released of their poignancy by the hope that their seats in the approaching Baltimore Convention *will be filled by wiser men, whose patriotism and party fealty will not be subservient to their political aspirations, and who will not jeopard the Democratic party and its organizaton, or imperil the Union of the States, by the foolish and illogical agitation of miserable political abstractions.*

Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas has been for nearly a quarter of a century the bold and fearless champion of all the cardinal principles and measures of the Democratic party. Thus his pre-eminent statesmanship, indomitable moral prowess, and his fast hold upon the great popular heart, stamps him as the man to bear the Democratic standard in the approaching Presidential contest, AND WE HEREBY INSTRUCT OUR DELEGATES to the Baltimore Convention that convenes on the 18th of next month to give to Judge Douglas their cordial and united support.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the nomination of General Henry D. Foster, as the Democratic nominee for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his triumphant election.

Monroe is aroused, and nine-tenths of the Democracy are for the "Litttle Giant;" and any other man in the Democratic ranks would not get more than three-fourths of them at the most.

DEMOCRAT.

Great Salt Lake City---A He--ll of a Place.

"Fire in the Mountains,
Run boys. Run!"

The last *Mountaineer*, printed at Salt Lake City, has the following fiery parapraphs:

"WHAT NEXT?—Since the American army entered Utah and took up winter quarters at Fort Bridger, and the immaculate Eckles' court, famous for indictment, held a Camp Scott; the arrival of our old friend Ben McCullough and Gov. Powell, plenipotentiaries to the Mormons from the President to treat for peace, and offer a pardon to the rebellious; and the return of Brighim Young and the people from the south; the location of Camp Floyd; the court of Sinclair and his famous bull charge (in the face of President Buchanan's pardon) to the grand jury to indict the Echo Kanyon rebels, and the famous John Cradlebaugh's bayonet court at Provo city, and his holy pilgrimage to the tombs of the martyrs and the silver diggings; the release of all the convicts in the Penitentiary by virtue of Ecclesistical sympathy; the order of the War Department for the removal of the troops from Utah; the passage of the anti-polygamy bill by the House; the removal of the judges; the organization of guerrilli banditti; what next? Why, Napoleon has seized Savoy; the Pope will have dominion on Romagna; Gen. Sam Houston's boys will re-echo Alamo in the halls of the Montezumas; and that so long as the gulf of Mexico washes the shores of the American continent, the twin relics of barbarism will exist. What next? that the Mormons will live in these mountains until the snow-capped peaks bear the weight of a thousand snows; that the fillibusters will yet have Cuba, Nicarragua and all the possessions that are claimed by a nation in whose veins runs castillian or negro blood. What next? that the minds of the people consider a newspaper worthless that cannot have to recite to its daily readers, an awful tragedy in the way of a steamboat explosion, a railroad smash up, a congressional riot, coffee and pistols for two, a midnight assassination, suicide, elopement, or conflagration; all of which only satisfies a vitiated taste for a moment; and the cry is, what next? By the Pony Express we hope to lay before our readers the proceedings of the Charleston Convention probably the name of the Democratic nominee, and that the special legislation of Congress will extend to all Territories. If the Republicans take the present advantage that they have gained in the House, as we think they will, what next? If a Republican President is elected, a hell of a blow up.

The editor calls upon a theory that an author who cannot throw some fire into his writings, he should throw his writings, in the fire. He certainly made his effusions pretty peppery.

Here is another:

RAPINE AND MURDER.—During the last few days, almost daily we have learned, another man killed, some one shot, another mule drive, an officer resisted, a horse stolen, a new milch cow driven from the range, appearance of suspicious person in the city, the meeting of horsemen by day and night travelling between this city and the southern towns, a man caught with another's horse and cow, is heard to say he will shoot this one, kill another, frighten a third, and then go to Cache, Carson, California or Hell, and they don't care a d—n which. Neither do we; go it, ye cripples; your days are number.

Again:

SOUTHERN POLYGAMY.—A correspondent, writing from Mississippi, says:—"I hate the institution of slavery, from its white relatives down. I need only say that if you want to have Polygamy abused, or the Mormons for the practice of it, just mention the institution in the presence of one who has from one to twenty negro mistresses, and hold the relation of master and father to a portion of them. This may seem strange in the abstract, but it is a common thing, as the mulatoes amongst us plainly prove." [Mississippi, friend, is not alone in this thing, for we ourselves have seen many, if not more, in proportion to the negro population, around and about Washington City, and through Pennsylvania and Ohio, than we have seen in the south where we were raised; and more bastard white children in one school district than in all the Territory of Utah.—EDS.

BLOOD!—MORE BLOOD!—The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Sun*, of Wednesday, says:—"Within the past two days our pen has been kept busy in chronicling deeds of violence. We may be said to be in the midst of a carnival of blood. On last Sunday, a Mr. Lee, of this county, becoming offended at his wife, deliberately pulled out his pistol and sent two balls whizzing through her body. No sooner had he perpetrated this shocking deed than a relative of his, animated by a laudable spirit, shot him down, killing him instantly. In this morning's issue we record the death of Col. Wm. De Griffin and Dr. Selser by the hands of Dr. Bell. On the same day, a desperate affair took place at Terrapin-neck-cut-off in Madison parish, in which five or six men were either killed or dangerously wounded."

Terrible Tornado in Iowa and Illinois.

Destruction of Life and Property—The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Alabany, Illinois, Completely Demolished—Numbers Killed and Wounded.

CHICAGO, June 4.—A terrible tornado passed over the eastern portion of Iowa, and north-western Illinois last night.

There was more destruction of life and property in Iowa than anything of the kind has ever before caused.

The town of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, were completely destroyed.

At Camanche, thirty-two dead bodies have already been recovered, and there is still a number under the ruins.

In Albany, five or six dead bodies have been found; with fifty wounded, some of whom received serious injuries.

No list of names of the victims in these towns have been received.

The destruction was equally great at Morrison, Illinois. At this place the killed are Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Derr, George Rowerth and a boy named Barnum. Seriously injured—Thomas Bigly, Benj. Lathe and wife, Mr. Richmond and Hiram Mann.

At Lynden several were killed and fifteen badly injured. The storm passed North Amboy. In this vicinity report says over ten were killed and a number badly injured.—The names of those known to be killed are Mrs. Morse, and a child named Billsby; and the injured are Mr. Morse, a daughter of Mr. Sacker, a boy named Northway, and Mr. Wright.

The tornado's course was almost due east from the Mississippi to Rock river. Scarcely a house or barn in the direct track of the the wind, which was a half mile in width, has been left standing.

The total loss of life is not under sixty.—The loss of property has not been ascertained, but is undoubtely large.

LATER.

The names of the persons killed at Albany, Illinois, are as follows: D. Buck, E. Effner, Mr. Sweet, two children of Mr. Riley; Miss Rider is also missing.

The following are fatally wounded: Mr. Riley, Miss Mary Stagg, Mrs. Slocum.

Badly Injured—Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Cuper and child, Mrs. McMann, Mrs. Cole, Moses Bishop, wife and child; Mrs. Whitecomb, leg broken; Mrs. Effner, Fred Miller, Mr. Ostrander, and several others.

A public meeting has been held at Fulton, Illinois, which resolved to furnish sufferers with homes and assistance.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The devastating tornado which visited eastern Iowa and northwestern Illinois on Sunday night was first noticed between Marion and Cedar Rapids, in Lynn county, Iowa, going north-west and south-west in three separate currents, and crossing the track of the Chicago Railroad several times.

At Lisbon, the depot buildings and all the warehouses in the village were entirely demolished. A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, were lifted bodily from the track and dashed to pieces!

Before reaching Lisbon, it had killed sixteen persons.

One current passed north through Mechanicsville, demolishing everything in its course, and killing sixteen persons.

Another current passed through Union Grove, killing in that vicinity, seventeen persons.

It then passed south of the railroad, near De Witt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of whom belonged to the family of Thomas Hatfield.

It then passed south of the towns of Remersa and Lowhoor, demolishing the house of David Millard, killing Mr. Millard and a portion of his family.

The current then struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi, at which point the loss of life is much greater than was first reported.

From all accounts there cannot be less than 55 killed at this place alone.

Some reports give even a larger estimate, but the bodies cannot be found.

There are also 125 wounded, some of whom are fatally injured, and 10 are missing.

At this place a large lumber raft, with a crew of thenty-four men, was scattered, and twenty-one of the men were lost. Two women, who were on board, were also drowned.

The tornado is known to have travelled a distance of ninety miles in Iowa, and seventy in Illinois. The loss of life cannot be less than one hundred and fifty.

During yesterday two trains of cars were run every hour from Clinton to the scene of disaster, with relief for the sufferers.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—A violent, but brief, storm of wind and rain did some damage today here, and on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, destroying buildings, the crops of wheat and corn, trees etc., in Bullet and Marion counties.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The storm of Saturday was very severe at Alton, Illinois. The total loss will exceed $100,000. The German Catholic Church is almost a complete wreck. The *Democratic* office was damaged $1,000. The Episcopal Church lost its steeple, and was also badly wrecked. The steeple of the Methodist Church fell through the roof, doing great damage to the building. Much damage was also occasioned by the hail. There were many narrow escapes, but no lives were lost.

Northern Missouri also suffered severely from the storm.

GOLD IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Some of the workmen engaged in excavating for the Branch Road, on the farm of John Thomas, about four miles from Ebensburg, some two weeks since, found a few rich specimens of quartz rock. They are about the size of hickory nuts, and rich with gold. Old California miners have examined the specimens, and the rock formation from which they are obtained, and have no hesitation in asserting the existence of gold thereabouts; but whether it can be obtained in sufficient quantities to justify the working of it, has not yet been determined. Some of the dirt will be washed, and further examinations will be made.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SUICIDE.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 9th inst., says that a middle aged farmer, named Cyrus Lewellyn, resididing in West Pikeland township, Chester county, committed suicide on Saturday evening last by hanging himself. He rose early from the teatable, and about ten minutes after was found by some one of the family hanging in the barn, whither it seems he had immediately repaired. His body was still warm when discovered, but all attempts to resuscitate him proved unavailing. The deceased has for some years been laboring under a depression of spirits.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ One day last week, while a number of small boys were engaged in performing gymnastics, &c., on the railing opposite Fisher & Son's store, one of them accidentally fell off, striking his head on the pavement and bruising it considerably. We remarked to a friend, who had also been observing the performance, and seen the boy fall, that we did not think that he would renew the same performance soon. But we were mistaken; for scarcely had the lad recovered from the shock sustained by the fall, than he was at it again, as earnestly as before. We will not be surprised to hear of some of them being carried home with a broken neck or leg, if they do not desist from such rash performances.

To Keep Flowers Fresh.—It is said that vases of flowers will retain their beauty and fragrance much longer if a little carbonate of soda is dissolved in the water in which they are placed. In this way flowers may be kept fresh and sweet for a fortnight. As this is the season for flowers, and as they aid so much in the beauty and cheerfulness of our homes, we have no doubt that our lady friends will all try the virtues of soda in preserving their choicest boquets.

☞ Counterfeit gold dollars have become plentiful within the last few months, and so well executed as to deceive one-half of those into whose hands they fall. They should be examined closely. They are of both sizes—the first and last dies. On the small coin, the diminutive word "Liberty," on the cap is omitted. On the larger coin, this word is not upon the genuine. They are all of light weight, and will not bear a careful examination.

☞ In our last week's issue we noticed that an Encampment would be held here on the 24th of September next, providing the citizens could succeed in raising five hundred dollars to defray the expenses, etc. We said that but four hundred had been subscribed; but since then, we have been informed that the required sum has been raised; and so the Encampment will be held in this place.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the following recipe to prevent flies from soiling furniture, glasses, etc., and which we advise our readers to try: Take three or four onions, boil them in a pint of water, and brush the liquid over your furniture, glasses, &c., and the flies will not light on the articles washed. This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to them.

Under Improvement.—We learn that the H. & B. T. R. R. Co. are having the Stoners town bridge braced and otherwise repaired, which is, by the way, a very good idea, as it is of enormous height, but perfectly safe.

Lucious Strawberries.—Dr. H. K. Neff, will please accept our thanks for a plate of very fine Strawberries raised in his garden. They were equal in size to any we saw in the Philadelphia markets a week ago.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where catalogues of Books can be seen.

☞ The fast passenger train, due here at 6 o'clock, A. M., was considerably behind time on Sunday morning last. We have not learned the cause of its detention.

Boquets.—We have another beautiful boquet from the garden of Mr. A. J. White, presented by Mrs. W. And another left in our absence by some one of our friends.

A Book for Fruit Growers.—"Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Materials for Flowers, handsomely assorted in boxes, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Life of Jacob Gruber, handsomely bound in cloth, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Debates of Lincoln and Douglas.—A few copies for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Amalgamation in Lake County—*A White Woman Elopes with a full-blooded Negro, deserting her Husband and Child.*—The town of Madison, in Lake county, has been thrown into great excitement by the elopement of a white woman and a full blooded negro, which occurrence took place on Sunday night last. The lady is about thirty years old, of more than ordinary intelligence, and of a very fair appearance. Her husband is one of the wealthiest farmers in Lake county. About a year ago he employed a full-blooded negro. An Abolitionist of the Gerritt Smith school, the farmer took the African into his family on terms of perfect equality. Of late he has noticed, with feelings which we need not attempt to describe, a growing intimacy between his wife and the negro. He spoke to her about it, but she succeeded in quieting his suspicions for a time. On Sunday night she arose from bed, leaving her husband asleep, and fled with the African. Strange, enough, they did not leave the county, or the town even, only going some five miles from the woman's late home. There they sought shelter at the house of some friends of hers, and there they were at last accounts. The woman left her young child with its father. The woman assumes a bold face, and says she has a perfect right to run away with a negro if she wants to, no matter if he be as black as the ace of spades. An Abolition sentiment and an Abolition literature has prevailed in the farmer's house for years. The elopement is the legitimate result.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*, 26 *ult.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

S. C., June 4, 1860.

Mr. Editor:—Days, weeks, and even months have expired since the preparation of my last production for the columns of that welcome visitor, the *Globe*. And, truly, it is a welcome visitor, for whenever mail-day approaches, (which is on Friday,) persons are seen turning and returning from the post office. And if you ask them what paper they get, ten out of a dozen will answer, the *Globe*. Then their faces will brighten as if they had received its size, not size, but weight in gold. Indeed, Mr. Editor, I am under the impression if it improves the year to come, as it has the year gone by, its circulation will be so great that the present number of hands and size of establishment will not be sufficient. But, Mr. Editor, as "enough of anything is enough," I will drop the above subject and proceed with the news of our valley.

Scarcely had the great meteor of day came forth from his golden chamber—the morning I write—till the whole community was thrown in an uproar, caused by a second Heenan and Sayers bullyism. Hearing a great disturbance, I arose from my slumbers and soon discovered the cause; for scarcely had I entered the street till females were seen in all directions ensconced beneath the windows and seated in the doors. I looked a little farther and beheld a regular combat taking place on the corner of Arch and 5th streets, two doors below Avenue. This is the second disturbance which has occurred in the village of M—— during the last month, and I presume will be the last for awhile, or at least one would think so if they had seen chief officer Cowen taking our citizens to the S. O. there, to testify to the truth and nothing but the truth, etc.

Last Sabbath, Rev. Steel delivered an excellent discourse in the S. C. B. Church, situated a few miles above our village. Text found in the 9th chapter of Isaiah, 5th and 6th stanzas, dwelling considerably on the word WONDERFUL. Rev. S. is an able discourser, and takes into consideration "anything worth doing at all, is worth doing well." After listening attentively to the sermon, and turning my face homeward, I thought how true the inspired pensman wrote—

> "Sundays the pillars are
> On which heaven's palace arched lies;
> On Sunday, heaven's gate stands ope,
> Blessings are plentiful and rife,
> More plentiful than hope."

The young men of our village and surrounding neighborhood have at last formed themselves into a society called the Mooresville Senate. Something of this kind we have been wishing for during the last ten months. Likely I shall speak of it again, as I do not wish to "string-out" very long this time.

It is supposed by our valley farmers that the grain, as well as the fruit, will be considerably injured by the wet weather. How necessary 'tis for us to sing, "Hard times come again no more."

More anon.

Yrrah.

From Pike's Peak.

By the arrival of the Overland Pike's Peak Express, we have received Denver City papers to the 23d and 24th ult. The trip was made in six days, and $7,977 52 in gold dust was brought in. The accounts continue favorable. Reports, (says the *Rocky Mountain Herald*,) from the Arkansas, the Blue, Tarryall and other diggings, continue to pour in, and some of them too good to publish. Nevertheless, it is true that the diggings were opening this Spring beyond the most sanguine expectations of the prospectors of last season. J. J. Hendrickson, of Independence, Mo., writes that he has seen two men take out $150 in three fourths of a day, in the California Gulch, which is about eight miles in length, and was discovered about the 16th of April last.

The mining season can now be considered fully commenced, the snow having entirely disappeared and spring at last arrived. The work is now mostly applied to gulch diggings and prospecting. Although leads have, in a measure, been abandoned, it does not prove they are not worth working, but the necessity of having machinery and men of capital to have them properly worked. Gulches yield from $3 to $30 per day to each hand with rockers and sluices, which result can safely be expected all summer.

The Clay county lead with a machine pays over $50 a day per hand.

There are ten quartz mills in operation on Clear Creek, and all making money.

J. H. Gregory has his mill in operation, and with five stamps is taking out $300 each 24 hours run.

Alexander & Co. are taking out from $300 to $500 per day with their mill.

The following account of the Indians we take from the *Rocky Mountain News*. It is worth perusing:

On Thursday last, the advance guard of a victorious war party of the Arrapahoes returned from their late expedition against the Utes, with four scalps and forty or fifty ponies. They pitched their camp on the Highland side of the river, and straightway commenced a scalp-dance, with all its musical and other accompaniments, which was continued throughout the night.

On Friday there was a large accession to the numbers, and a grand triumphal entry into the city, with music, banners, and hundreds of gayly caparisoned horses and their riders.

Their attack upon the Utes was beyond the Rio Grande in Northern New Mexico. Four scalps were taken and three hundred ponies driven off, but all the ponies were lost or recovered by the Utes before reaching here, except forty or fifty. Over a thousand Indians are now in and around town, among them Little Raven, head chief of the Arrapahoe nation.

It is rumored that, in the recent foray, they attacked and committed gross outrages upon a new settlement beyond the Rio Grande, and that much of the stock said to have been taken from the Utes was mostly stolen from American citizens. If this be true, they deserve sure and speedy punishment. We do not know to how much credit the report is entitled.

The Politicians Still at Work---Another Powder Plot.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

There never has been in the history of this country so palpable a division and so intense a fight between *politicians and people* as now exists in regard to Senator Douglas. There are none but *politicians*, and those directly under their influence, who are opposed to him; while the *people enmasse* are for him.—If Douglas ever lives to get through the Baltimore Convention and out of the hands of the politicians, he will be elected by the largest popular vote ever given to a Presidential candidate. But the conspirators at Washington are still determined to "head him or die."

Our Washington Correspondent, whose letter will be found in another part of this paper, gives the outlines of the last developed plot against the "Little Giant." It is a plausible programme and does credit to the political cut-throats engaged in it. If Breckinridge is privy to this plot, as is more than insinuated, his political grave is dug much deeper than need be to place him beyond the reach of any resurrectionary noise that may be made at the last great day. Mr. Douglas and his friends have never thrown a straw in the way of the promising young Kentuckyan, but on the contrary, have labored gallantly and incessantly for his promotion. So far from conspiring with the enemies of Mr. Douglas, or even remaining silent in a crisis like this, Mr. B. should be the first to throw himself into the breach for the *peoples candidate*. This is what Douglas did for him in '56. It would be doing no more than justice to a great man in a great cause, and would vindicate the claims of Kentucky to the boldness, gratitude and acknowledged chivalry of her genuine sons. Besides, Mr. Breckinridge is a young man. He has a promising future before him. He must not forget that the main strength of the Democratic Party, the future greatness and glory of the country is centrating and culminating in this "Empire of the West," and that the future honors of this Republic will be controlled by the enlightened masses within her border.

We of the West claim to be not only a mighty but a magnanimous people. We never have had a President. We offer to the North and to the South a candidate now, on whom the *people* in every part of the Union can unite; a tried statesman, a true Democrat, and a National man; and we here in behalf of the laboring men of the West, the Democratic masses, "men who work all day and sleep all *night*," give notice to all concerned, that now as in future we intend to "ask for nothing but what is right and *shall submit to nothing wrong*."

The political conspirators against Stephen A. Douglas, North and South, will do well to make a note of this. It is the determined will and recorded judgment of half a million of Democratic voters in these seven Northwestern States. We intend no menace, but a determination to stand by our rights. We are no longer to be trifled with, nor shall cotton conspirators or political tricksters rule our people.

Bigler's Defence.

Senator Bigler has written a letter to D. W. Moore, Esq., of Clearfield county, in which he attempts to justify his determined opposition to the wishes of the people of the State he in part was selected to represent at Charleston. He denies that he favored the secession movement, as charged against him and others of the Pennsylvania delegation, but admits that "many of us had determined, and had not hesitated to say" that had "the remainder of the Southern States, failing to have their ultimatum accepted by the Contion," seceded from that body, they would have refused "to participate any longer in the proceedings of the Convention." In other words: had the other Southern delegates bolted, *they would have bolted also*. We desire to do Gov. Bigler no injustice, nor to question his right to an individual preference of a candidate for President; but representing as he does a State whose people he well knows desire the nominatien of Douglas, he was in honor and duty bound to surrender his personal preference, smother his personal hatred and yield to the wishes of the Democracy of his State. As an honorable man he can no longer refuse to give Douglas his support. If his animosity against him will not permit him to discharge his duty, he should at once resign and let his place be filled by some one who cares more for the success of the party than for the favors and smiles of James Buchanan.

We fear that our Senator, however, means to again disregard the wishes of his constituents. We have but little to hope of him.—We think that he is already aware of the fact that he has dug a very deep political grave for himself and expects an outraged people ere long to perform the burial rites. No public man can act as Gov. Bigler acted at Charleston without incurring the indignation of his constituents. Would that he and those he controlled in the Pennsylvania delegation, had followed the fire-eater Yancey and his coadjutors out of the Convention. They would not now be outside of the organization or the Democratic party in feeling only, but in fact also, and their places would have been filled by men at Baltimore who adhere to the principles as well as to the organization of the party.

From the course of Bigler, Dawson & Co., at Charleston, public men can learn a very important lesson. It is this: the representative who places himself above, and assumes to be independent of, his constituents, and does the bidding of others instead of those who elected him, forfeits the respect and confidence of the masses of his party and must, sooner or later, reap the reward of his treachery.—*Perry County Democrat.*

☞ A locomotive recently ran away on the West Cornwall line in England. The throttleevalve having been inadvertantly left open, and a fire kindled in the furnace, the attendant went away for a few moments; on his return it had left town, and only ran out of breath at a station some sixteen miles distant, having rushed down some steep inclines, and over sharp curves, at a rate of over sixty miles an hour. It tore up and smashed through a large number of gates, but with this exception did no damage whatever, and was quietly led back to its stall without having been made permanently vicious by its tricks, in which particular it manifested another decided improvement of steam over horse.

Hog Packing.—The total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati this season amounts to 438,051 head. That is an excess of any previous year. At Terra Haute, Ind., the packing this season is estimated at 45,000 hogs.—This is also an increase.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

County Superintendents.

We are now enabled to give below a full list of the County Superintendents of Common Schools, who were elected in the various Counties of the State on the 7th ult., with the amount of their respective salaries:

County.	Superintendent.	Salary.
Allegheny,	A. T. Douthett,	$1,000
Adams,	John C. Ellis,	500
Armstrong,	John A. Calhoun,	300
Beaver,	T. C. Carothers,	500
Bedford,	George Sigafoes,	500
Berks,	John S. Ermentrout,	1,000
Blair,	John Mitchell	600
Bradord,	C. R. Coburn,	1,000
Bucks,	S. S. Overholt,	800
Butler,	Eugene Ferrero,	800
Cambria,	Thomas A. Maguire,	800
Carbon,	Thomas L. Foster,	400
Centre,	Thomas Hollihan,	500
Chester,	Warren W. Woodruff,	1,000
Clarion,	J. G. M'Gonagale,	500
Clearfield,	Jesse Broomall,	1,000
Clinton,	J. H. Perry,	600
Columbia,	Lewis L. Appleman,	400
Crawford,	Samuel P. Bates,	600
Cumberland,	D. K. Noel,	500
Dauphin,	Samuel D. Ingram,	550
Delaware,	Charles W. Deans,	800
Elk,	C. R. Ferly,	400
Erie,	L. W. Savadge,	800
Fayette,	J. V. Gibbons,	500
Forest,	Geo. W. Rose,	185
Franklin,	P. M. Shoemaker,	600
Fulton,	W. A. Gray,	500
Greene, (no returns,)		
Huntingdon,	Robert McDivitt,	600
Indiana,	Samuel P. Bollman,	500
Jefferson,	Samuel M'Elhose,	550
Juniata,	J. B. Porter,	500
Lancaster,	David Evans,	1,250
Lawrence,	Stephen Morrison,	500
Lebanon,	Henry Houck,	760
Lehigh,	Tilghman Good,	500
Luzerne,	Abel Marcy,	800
Lycoming,	Hugh Castles,	800
M'Kean,	Warren Cowles,	450
Mercer,	John A. M'Candless,	500
Mifflin,	Azariah Smith,	600
Monroe,	C. S. Detrick,	500
Montgomery,	R. A. Cruikshank,	950
Montour,	William Butler,	500
Northampton,	Wm. D. C. Rothrock,	700
Northumb'land,	Jacob Ulp,	550
Perry,	Lewis B. Kerr,	400
Pike,	Phillip F. Fulmer,	215
Potter,	Seth Lewis,	500
Susquehanna,	B. F. Tewksbury,	700
Schuylkill,	J. K. Krewson,	1,000
Snyder,	Samuel Allman,	400
Somerset,	Joseph J. Stutzman,	500
Sullivan,	Hallsch Armstrong,	300
Tioga,	H. C. Johns,	900
Union,	D. Heckendorn,	500
Venango,	C. H. Dale,	500
Washington,	J. B. Langdon,	800
Warren,	Wm. F. Dalrymple,	600
Wayne,	E. O. Ward,	700
Westmoreland,	S. S. Jack,	800
Wyoming,	Jacob Dewitt,	500
York,	Dr. Blair,	1,000

The Prevailing Cattle Distemper.

[From the New York Herald, 6th.]

The "pleuro pneumoni," or cattle distemper, which originated in Massachusetts, and caused much consternation and alarm among farmers and cattle breeders, has developed itself in New Jersey. In all the cases examined, the ravages were confined to the respiratory organs; in some cases the right and in others the left lung had been the seat of the disease, and in every one involving the whole mass of lung with its covering, and extending from it to the lining membrane of the ribs. The appearance of the bronchial tubes gave evidence of participation in the disease from extension to them, from the substance of the lung, disorganization or structure being found alone in the lungs and its coverings.

Symptoms of the Disease.—Loss of appetite, hanging of the head, and, as the disease progresses, an extension of the head—bright and watery eye, mouth dry, breath hot—breathing quick, with more or less agitation of the flanks, with an occasional cough, always dry; more or less thirst; horns and ears hot. The quick and occasional cough, coupled with great prostration of strength, more particularly marks the disease. The ear applied to the side of the animal readily detects the impediment to a free circulation of air through the lungs, from the violent congestion that exists.

Antidote.—Burn tar freely in the barn or shed two or three times a day, and let the cattle inhale it, but not two close; let them lap freely of salt every other day; dissolve chlorate of potassa in water, wash their nostrils and mouth and rub them all over with a course brush wet in the same; sprinkle chloride of lime in and about the stables; give the cattle a few onions if they can be procured, and plenty of sound vegetables and fresh grass and water; no hay if it can be avoided.

Physicians assert that the disease is one of exhaustion, and analagous to the typhoid pneumonia, which occasionally prevails epidemically among the human race.

☞ The value of the grape crop of California for the year 1860, is $6,000,000.

MARRIED,

At Mt. Union, on the 5th ult., by John Baker, Esq., Mr. Thomas A. Postlewait, of Mifflin county, to Miss Nancy R. Stevens, formerly of this county.

On Thursday, the 31st ult., by Rev. G. W. Bouse, Mr. Thomas H. Huling, to Miss Eliza Long, both of Shirley township.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday, June 11.—Flour.—There is no change to notice in the Flour market—the demand being limited both for shipment and home consumption. Sales of 200 bbls standard brands at $5 50 ℔ bbl and 1000 bbls extra family on terms not made public. The sales to the trade range from our lowest figure up to $6 for common and extra family brands, and $6 50@7 for fancy. Rye Flour is dull at $3 87½ and Corn Meal at $3 37½ ℔ bbl.

Grain.—The offerings of Wheat have fallen off and it is held with much firmness. Small sales of Southern and Pennsylvania Red at $1 35@1 44 ℔ bushel. White ranges from $1 48 to 1 50. Rye is selling in lots at 82@84 cents. Corn is less active but there is less offering and prices are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels prime Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 67@68 cents, afloat. Oats are in better demand and have advanced one cent ℔ bushel.—Sales of 3@400 bushels at 44 cents ℔ bushel for prime Pennsylvania, and 41 cents for Delaware; 1200 bushels New York sold at 43 cents. No change in Barley or Barley Malt.

AUCTION SALE.—All the personal property of the Cassville Seminary will be offered for sale at public auction in a few days. Persons in need of chairs, stools, stands, tables, bedsteads, bedding, carpet, looking glasses, dishes, stoves, books, paintings, or groceries, will do well to attend this sale.—A piano which cost over $300 will be sold at a great bargain. Almost any length of time can be given for payment.

The Seminary itself, I do not wish to sell. It will hereafter be under the Principalship of Prof. Jas. W. Hughes, whose peculiar fitness for the position must ensure him great success in it. The sale will in no way interfere with the school.

I want to find a good family, *immediately*, to take charge of the Boarding House. Address me or call and see me.

M. McN. WALSH,
Cassville, Pa.

June 13, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Andrew G. Neff, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Zimmerman, dec'd., amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said balance, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July next, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them to the auditor or be thereafter debarred from claiming any share in said balance.

JOHN REED,
June 6, 1860.-4t. Auditor.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Will of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Alexandria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make *immediate payment*, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAM'L ISENBERG.
Alexandria, May 9, 1860.* Executor.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

NEW EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

C. SCHNEIDER

Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

NEW GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860-tf.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ THE LARGEST AND FINEST ☜

Assortment in the City, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

☞ STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

April 11, 1860-2m.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE BLACK, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BLACK,
R. W. BLACK,
Huntingdon, May 23, 1860. Executors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.—ORDERS *received at* Lewis' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,433 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

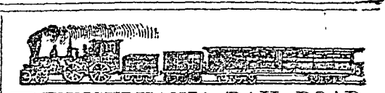
"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 03	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 02
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For Hopewell & intermediate Stations, leaves at 9:00 A. M.
Returning, arrives at Huntingdon at 2:18 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For Saxton and intermediate Stations, leaves at 4:30 P. M.
Returning, arrives at Huntingdon at 8:10 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, May 14, 1860. *Superintendent.*

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL,

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

Interesting Miscellany.

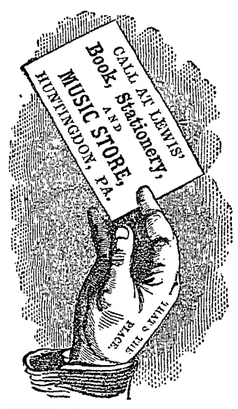
A Pleasant Incident.

Sitting in our sanctum, says a western editor, now some years past, on a cold, blustering autumn day, we were attracted by the entrance of a bright-eyed, thoughtful little boy, but thinly clad, who told the story of "no father—family sick—out of employment," &c. We were disposed to express mock sympathy, and say we could do nothing, but the boy's eyes were so swimming with tears, and he so trembled from head to foot, while his conduct and demeanor bore such an impress of truthfulness and sincerity, that we could not find it in our heart to speak harshly, and finally dismissed him with a handsome little sum, contributed in main by printers—who, by the way, are proverbial the world over for their generosity.

The next evening we were somewhat surprised to find the little fellow hanging diffidently about our office door. This time, however, his eyes were bright with happiness, and a sweet smile played over and lit up his features. We asked him to come in, he merely stepped forward timily so as to catch our ear, and earnestly, though stutteringly, whispered, "Mamma prayed for you last night," and then disappeared as noiselessly as he came.

Thank God, thought we, for that mother's prayer. And though years have passed since then—though we have bustled through incidents, and mingled in life's struggles, as we are all forced to do—the remembrance—"Mamma prayed for you last night," still sounds as grateful and as sweet as when it first fell from the lips of that innocent boy.

☞ An exchange paper says of a late reverend divine, walking out back of his house, where a new street was opening, saw an Irishman hard at work with a crow-bar striving to dislodge a huge stone from the ground where it was held fast by the root of a tree. His patience was fairly exhausted by the vain struggle he had made, and at last he exclaimed in a passion—"The devil take it! the devil take it!" The old pastor approached him and quietly remarked that he ought not to make such free use of the name of the evil one, and certainly not to throw such a big stone at him as that. The Irishman, striking his crow-bar into the ground, and leaning leisurely on it, replied—"Och! then, and it's yerself that's findin' fault wid me for sayin' that same, when, it's yees and the likes o' yees that's paid by the year for abusin' the ould gentleman all the while!" The pastor turned away to smile and enjoy the retort.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD ARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860–3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860–3m. PHILADELPHIA.

PUMP MAKING.—The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860–6m.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 14, 1860–3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860–3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.

McConnellstown, March 7, 1860–3m.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

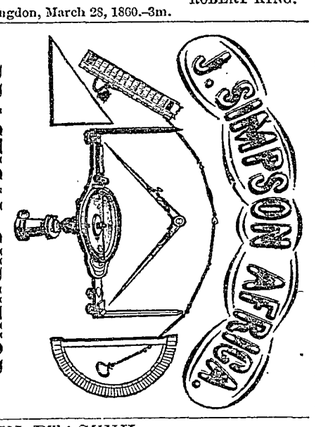
ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.–3m.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes. Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,

The Dime Melodist,

The Dime Song Book, No. 1,

The Dime Song Book, No. 2,

The Dime Song Book, No. 3,

The Dime Song Book, No. 4,

The Dime Dialogues,

The Dime Speaker,

The Dime Cook Book,

The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE of FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.

Feb. 29, 1860–3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS,

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

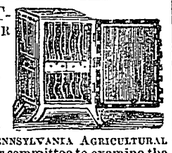
BILL HEADS,

LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c.. &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.

April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

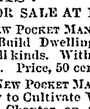
IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,  *WATCHES* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of *every description, of best quality* and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER, *White and Colored Card Paper,*

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* corre